VOL. 30--NO. 69

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

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SUCCESSORS TO F. E. GAGE & CO.

Perjurer Pigott Confesses on the Witness Stand that He is a Stupendous Falsifier.

Hie Entire Energies Apparently Directed to Blackmailing Prominent Men of England and Ireland.

The Times People and Secretary Forster Prove to be the Ones Who Most Easily Fell His Victims.

LONDON, Feb. 22 .- The court room was crowded again this morning when the Parneil commission reassembled. The crossexamination of Richard Pigott was contined. He admitted writing a letter to Archishop Walsh which Sir Charles Russell roduced in court, and which contained ersonal evidence to be produced before ne commission could be rendered harmless by the exposure of the means by which it had been obtained. At the suggestion of Presiding Justice Hannen Archbishop Walsh's letter to Pigott, part of which was read yesterday, was read in extenso. The archbishop referred to the fact that there had been systematic lying concerning the nationalist cause. Witness now admitted receiving this letter. He said when he wrote to the archbishop he was in very distressed circumstances, owing to having received no money from Houston. Witness other work had been neglected and lost. He therefore wrote to Archbishop Walsh, hoping he would submit the matter to the Parnellite members of the house of commons and induce them to provide witness with means with which to leave the country in return for the information witness should give. Witness was startled and surprised when the letters appeared in the Times and considered it a breach of faith. He wrote to Houston, strongly protesting against their publication. Sir Charles Russell demanded this letter be produced. Houston here said he had forgotten receiving it. On being further pressed, Pigott voluntarily exclaimed "I may say at once that the statements I made to Archbishop Walsh were unfounded." This statement produced a sensation.

Sir Charles Russell then said to witness: Walsh's letter to Pigott, part of which was

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Sir Charles Russell then said to witness:
"You deliberately wrote lies?"
Witness replied, "Well, exaggerations."
Sir Chas. Russell—"Did your exaggerations contain no truth?"
Witness—"Very little. (Laughter.) I forgot what I meant when I wrote to Archbishop Walsh that the charges were a mixture of what I believed to be true and untrue." Continuing, witness said he knew criminal proceedings were projected when he wrote saying he could nullify them by exposing the discreditable means by which it was sought to institute proceedings. He could not say what the proceedings were to be taken for. He imagined they were for complicity in the Pheenix Park murder, but there was no foundation Sir Charles Russell then said to witness:

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letter the archbishop said: "I understand
you are anxious to make a statement to
assist the victims of fraud and slander by
exposing the fraud and slander. I cannot
refuse to accept such a statement. I accept
your assurance that you took no part in
the publication." Witness said that he
forgot writing the statement.

Sir Charles Russell read a letter dated
May 5 to Archbishop Walsh, in which Pigott offered to make personal written statement. Witness admitted making a statement to Archbishop Walsh between May
5 and May 7. He had written to Archbishop Walsh recently, but denied he had
done so in order to again obtain a written
statement.

admitted he had Houston in mind when he wrote.

Sir Charles Russell quoted from a letter written by Pigott to Archbishop Walsh, May 12. Witness said he could not say what the latest proposition mentioned in the letter meant. He only remembered making one proposition, namely: That he had been shown the compromising letters, and his opinion having been asked as to the genuineness of the letters, he had stated the letters credited to Parnell were rather doubtful. This statement created a sensation in the court room. Witness further testified he would not swear that he had not told Archbishop Walsh that the letters were forgeries. (Laughter). He doubted the authenticity of the letters because he did not know the handwriting of the bodies of them. He believed he told Archbishop Walsh he thought the Egan letters were genuine, but would not swear he did. He was not sure whether Houston ever expressed doubts as to the genuineness of the letters. It was not owing to Houston's doubts that witness offered to return the money.

Sir Charles Russell read a letter to Arch-

ney.

Sir Charles Russell read a letter to Archhop Walsh from Pigott, in which he
d: "I trust your grace will do me the
tice to believe I am not the fabricator of said: "I trust your grace will do me the justice to believe I am not the fabricator of the letters, as is falsely alleged."

Sir Charles asked, "Who was the fabricator?" Witness replied he did not know. Sir Charles asked, "Did you believe there was a fabrication?"

Witness—"No." This caused laughter. Russell here produced a letter from Pigott to the late Wm. E. Forster, then chief secretary for Ireland, dated June 2, 1881, in which he offered Forster papers which, he said, would break up the league, for £1,500. Witness said the issue of the Irishman, the paper printed by Pigott, depended upon his receiving this sum as his creditors were pressing him. Forster, on June 5th, refused to accept the offer.

At Presiding Justice Hannen's suggestion Sir Charles Russell agreed to read selections from letters instead of the whole of them. Witness continued: He had been in straits since 1881, and anxiously turned to every quarter for money. Sir Charles Russell produced a batch of letters written by Pigott to Egan, including one written Feb. 23, 1881, in which the writer asked Egan to give him an address at which he could write to Parnell, with whom he wished to communicate on matters of vital importance.

Pigott said he had forgotten the letter,

wished to communicate on matters of vital importance.

Pigott said he had forgotten the letter, but admitted he must have written it. He had not the slightest idea as to what the important matter referred to was. On being pressed and after fencing, he admitted he must have received an answer. Sir Charles Russell read from a letter from Pigott to Egan written Feb. 27, in which it was sfat-si that he (Pigott) had received an anonymous letter from two gentlemen who would call upon and submit to Pigott a proposal greatly to his advantage. They came, but declined to give their names. They had an interview lasting two hours, during which they asked him to publish a statement which was an outrageous libel about the spending of league funds and which was to be so constructed that its publication would do much harm. He added he was badly in want of £500, but would be satisfied with £400 in addition to the £300 already sent in consideration of his paper. Pigott concluded the letter by asying: "Bad as I am. I can truly say I have always been true to those who have trusted me." (Laughter.) Witness said Egan did not send the money. (Laughter.) March 9 Pigott wrote to Egan giving the outline of this statement. He also stated in the letter that Egan would see that if he (Pigott) published the statement he would get £300, and that whatever the consequences might be he would be combelled to accept the offer miless Egan assisted him. On March 11 Egan replied that he regarded the letter as a threat and declined to pay anything, even if he could. Sir Charles Russell read Egan's draft of a letter written on the fly leaf of Pigott's letter. The phrasing of the first thirty-eight words was identical with the Times' version of Egans letter of June 18,

1881, but the date of the text of the Times' version was changed to June 19 and June 15. Witness admitted that the similarity was remarkable. Sir Charles Russell pressed

Witness admitted that the similarity was remarkable. Sir Charles kussell pressed witness regarding several similar resemblances in the phrasing of letters Egan had written to Pigott and letters Pigott had supplied Houston. Witness admitted that assuming Sir Charles' copies to be correct, which he would not admit, the coincidences were striking. The copies, he said, might have been forged. If they were not, the coincidences could be got over, because men were in the habit of using the same phrases. Pigott admitted he misspelled the word "hesitancy" in the witness box yesterday. He believed the knowledge that in the letter of Jan. 9, 1882, a similarly misspelled word had influenced his mind. This letter did not come into his possession until the summer of 1886, so he could not account for the misspelling of "hesitancy" in his own letters prior to that. After Parnell had declined to employ him on the staff of "The Irishman," he asked a priest named Meagher to intercede with Parnell.

Sir Charles Russell produced witness' letters to Meagher and pointed out further resemblances to the Times letters. He then asked witness if was not ashamed of himself. Pigott replied hotly, "under the circumstance, no; it is scandalous that I should be thus questioned. I did not forge the letters. If I did, I should not be here."

"Reid produced letters written by Pigott

here."
Reid produced letters written by Pigott to Forster in which Pigott asked a loan. After much writing, in which Pigott pleaded poverty, Forster sent him £100 as a private loan; sometime later, as a matter effersonal sympathy, Forster loaned Pigott £50 to enable him to go to America. Pigott did not go, however, but renewed his applications for money, until Forster granted him an interview. Sir Charles Russell produced letter after letter, including Pigott's for a loan of £200 to enable him to go to Australia, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything. The commission lhen adjourned.

CABINET GOSSIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.-Nothing relable can be learned as to Mr. Harrison's sabinet, though there have been many rumors of changes that are to take place in the slate. It is generally believed the navy and agricultural departments are still un-filled, and that Senator Palmer, of Michigan, is likely to take the latter. The navy, it is thought, will go to the east, but no name has been fixed upon. It is said Warner Miller could have it if he desired.

out if an acceptable man can be found, and this strengthened the belief here that Estee will be named for one of the depart-ments. The south has ceased to be talked

Carnot's Cabinet.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—M. DeCourcel has been ppointed minister of foreign affairs. The ew ministers will take office in the morn-

Decrois has declined the portfolio of foreign affairs. Speiller accepted the foreign portfolio in the cabinet after the Marquis De Noailles had refused it. Comments of the Parls press on the new cabinet range from coldness to hostility.

the other three men entered the express car and ordered the messenger to open the safe, forcing him with revolvers. Dynamite bombs were exploded under the cars, and during the excitement several passengers ran towards the front, two of whom were shot. E. S. Bently, of Modesto, was probably fatally wounded, the other being Chas. Gabert, of Paso, who was killed instantly. The train ran back to Pixley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- The Society of the south held its third annual dinner to-night at the Hotel Brunswick. Three hundred guests attended and were formed at the table in a fashion which spelled "Washington." Fitzhugh Lee, in an address on "The South Since the Rebellion," maintained the south had the right to secede, but that the issue had been settled forever. The result had, however, raised another issue, whether the south should be governed by blacks or whites. So far as he was concerned, he demanded a white man's government, if there was to be peace, and appealed to the north to promote such a condition of affairs. ole in a fashion which spelled "Washing-

The Latest of Stanley. was at Stanley Falls when Stanley's letter here. He states the messengers were closely questioned and confirmed the details of the letter. Lieut. Barnett believes Stanley only reached Wadelal by strenuous efforts and that Emin Pasha relieved Stanley instead of being relieved and revictualed by him. Stanley was enabled to return to Murinia in eighty-two days, whereas the journey from Yambugo to Wadelal occupied ten months. Barnett adds that fresh letters from Stanley may be expected shortly.

The Senate Attends Strictly to Business, Disposing of a Number of Measures.

Randall Scores a Victory Over Mills on the Question of Tariff Legislation.

Mrs. Sheridan to be Given a Pension and tired List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- In the senate the army appropriation bill was reported endar. Hoar moved to take up the elec 29; nays, 26, a party vote. Gorman took the floor, but yielded to the motion of Allison to proceed with the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the question being on Hiscock's amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the expenses of the debration of the centennial of the constitution. Hoar offered a substitute for the amendment, which was agreed to. It declares that Tuesday, April 30, 1889, the anniversary of the inauguration of the first president of the United States shall be a national holiday; provides for the assembling of both houses in the hall of representatives on the second Wednesday in De-

tatives on the second Wednesday in December, 1889, when suitable ceremonies will be held in further commemoration of that event, including an address by the chief justice of the United States in the presence of national and state officers and foreign representatives.

The bill was then reported back to the senate and all the amendments agreed to. Daniel offered an amendment appropriating \$40,000 for a site and pedestal for a statute to Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock in the city of Washington; agreed to. The bill passed and the senate proceeded to the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. George moved an amendment striking out the provision for the distribution of seeds through senators and representatives and providing for their distribution through the experimental stations established by the various states under the law March 2, 1887 in connection with agricultural colleges; rejected. The bill then passed.

The house amendments to the senate bill

cultural colleges; rejected. The bill then passed.

The house amendments to the senate bill for a pension to the widow of Gen. Sheridan were non concurred in and a conference asked.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, reported by Evarts from the committee on privileges and elections, for a revision of existing laws regulating the election of members of congress. Reagan addressed the senate in opposition to the resolution, which he declared was for the purpose of carrying on a crusade against the southern states. He would vote against the resolution because it was not warranted by the testimony; because the senate had no rightful jurisdiction over the question and because the proposed proceeding would be a denial of the right of local self government. If the federative

when the clerk of the house to-day had finished reading yesterday's journal, the rival chairmen of the important committees on ways and means and appropriations were on the floor, claiming recognition. The speaker recognized Mills, who called up the resolution touching the constitutional right of the senate to amend the Mills bill by means of a substitute dealing with the entire subject of taxation. Randall stating that he had reports to make from the committee on rules raised the question of consideration. The house refused—yeas 88, nays 143 to consider Mills' resolution. The following democrats voted in the negative—Bilss. Bryce, Chandler, Chipman, Clements, Cowles, Crain, Cummings, Dibble. Greenman, Hall, Henderson (North Carolina), Hopkins, (Virginia), Johnston, (North Carolinia), Latam, Lynch, Merriman. O'Ferrall, Outhwaite, Pennington, Randall, Rowland, Simmone, Spinola, Stewart (Georgia), Vance, Washington and Wise. Bland (Missouri) also voted in the negative, but did so only for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. A motion to that effect made by him was promptly met by Randall with a motion to be laid on the table. The motion to reconsider was tabled; yeas, 116; nays, 33. The committee on rules then reported a resolution for the beginning of business in the house at 10 o'clock hereafter, the first hour to go for business by unanimous consent. Bland, of Missouri, objected to the resolution on the ground that the time of the house should be devoted to the consideration and on a division Cheadle, of Indiana, raised the point of no quorum. After an amendment fixing the rate of pension at \$2,500 per annum, the bill passed.

The bill for placing Gen. Rosecrans on the retired list was taken up and vigorously opposed by Strubble, of Iowa, on the ground that the man amendment fixing the rate of pension at \$2,500 per annum, the bill passed.

The bill for placing Gen. Rosecrans on the retired list was taken up and vigorously opposed by Strubble, of Iowa, on the ground that the man which at the head changed wi

conclusion that the manly thing to do in view of the great infirmities of human nature which attached to the greatest heroes was to vote for the bill. Cannon, Illinois, said he was not voting to put Gen. Rosecrans on the retired list because of what he had and, but because of what he had done, and he believed that if U. S. Grant could be called from the grave and stand in this presence, he would be broad enough and grand enough to sweep aside the scenes which took place after the war arising from passion and prejudice and say: "I will vote to put the name of this man on the retired list in obedience to the wishes of the great mass of soldiers in the late war and on account of his services in the war."

Homes, lowa, was astonished that any true friend of Grant should rise and attempt to cast Parthian shafts at Gen. Rosecrans. He stood out as one of the heroes of victory of the late war. The men who had fought with him would never hear his name tarnished and be silent. In the course of his remarks he said: "Gen. Grant, as an autocrat, when the war ended, endeavored to blot the name of Rosecrans, as it were, from the roil of the army, and attempted to tarnish his fair name." Randall warmly espoused the Grant bill, saying that he did so on principle, and that it was wrong to enlarge the retired list for the benefit of those who had gone into the private walks of life. Applying that principle to his own case, Perkins, Kansas, said that a few years ago Gen. Rosecrans/stood alone on the floor and opposed the Grant bill, saying that he did so on principle, and that it was wrong to enlarge the retired list for the benefit of those who had gone into the private walks of life. Applying that principle to his own case, Perkins could not see how Rosecrans could ask for the pending legislation. Henderson, lowa, Weaver, lowa, Sowder, Penn., and McKenna, Cala., also favored the bill as a matter of justice to Rosecrans could ask for the pending legislation. Holmes rose to deny the use of the latter term, but Struble declined to

Randall, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing for the consideration of Cowles' bill Monday next and upon his suggestion it was laid upon the table temporarily, losing none of its privileges. The house then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session the house passed forty-three private pension bills, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

GEORGETOWN CENTENNIAL.

A Catholic University Celebrates a Mundred Years of Usefulness,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The centennial elebration of the Georgetown Jesuit uniersity, for which arrangements have been n preparation for many weeks, began Wednesday. Archbishops, bishops and priests were present from almost every state in the union. The university buildings were elaborately and tastfully decorated with flowers, flags and banners bearing appropriate legends.

The exercises closed this afternoon.

ated with flowers, flags and banners bearing appropriate legends.

The exercises closed this afternoon. Honorary degrees were conferred by President Cleveland as follows: Doctor of laws, Hon. Thomas F. Bayand, secretary of state, Hon. Honore Mercier, prime minister of Quebec, Hon. Augustus H. Garland, attorney-general, Hon. Emilio DeMurnaga, of Spain. Hon. John Lee Carroll, Hon. Nathan Goff, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Hon. Fachareah Montgomery, John Gilmary Shea; L. L. D., John T. Doyle, Cala.; Geo. E. Hamilton; M. D., Thos. Dwight, John Boyle O'Reilly, Maurice T. Egan. Three gold medals were struck in honor of the centennial celebration which were awarded as follows: One to John Gilmary Shea, D. D., the historian of the Catholic church in America, for his work "The Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll." A gold medal, struck by the Alumni association, was presented to his eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, for the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, and a gold medal to President Grover Cleveland, for the government of the United States.

President Cleveland before conferring the degrees, said in part: "I am thinking of this college as an alma mater, and calling to mind the volume of love and effection which has been turned toward her from the great outside world; of her alumni during the 100 years of her life which has awakened another thought born, I suppose, of the solemn trust which I have held for the American people and which prompts me to say a word concerning the relation which such an institution as this should bear to American citizenship. There should not be that seifahness in education which leads its possessor to live within himself and to hoard his treasure with sordid satisfaction. The least an educated man should do is to make himself a good, active American citizen and he falls to do his entire duty if he does not also improve the citizenship of others. His love of country should be great, his interests in public affairs should be great, his interests in public affairs should be proud of the impression sh

"BLOCKS OF FIVE"

It is said Judge Solomon Claypool, acting United States district attorney, will start for Washington to-morrow to serve the

To Guard San Francisco WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-Senator Stanford to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the secretary of war to purchase four pneumatic dynamite guns of fifteen inch calibre and the necessary machinery to fire and handle the same, together with the necessary ammunition and cartridges, to be located at such points in the harbor of San Francisco as may be designated by the secretary, the cost not to exceed \$250,-

In a letter to the senator, Secretary Endi-cott approved of the location of these guns in the harbor of San Francisco and says there is, at present, no appropriation avail-able for the purpose.

dopted protesting against the efforts to indeath penalty on condemned criminals. The resolution pledges the members of the association to decline to allow the electric currents under their control to be used for such purposes. The reason for the adoption of the resolution was stated to be because the agitation for the death method was almost wholly due to the efforts of persons interested in arousing a predjudice against powerful electric light currents by exaggerating the danger.

DENVER, Feb. 22.-The glove contest be was pounding the Marine with both hands, Le Blanch having been knocked against and over the ropes. The principals were arrested and taken to jail, but soon gave ball.

BOZEMAN, Feb. 21 .- [Special to the Independent. | - Washington's birthday, tocelebrated here to-day by a review of the militia by the mayor, who addressed a large audience before the North Pacific hotel. Three salutes were fired at the close of the mayor's speech, and the Rocky Mountain band played the national airs. The weather was too cold for processions or other street demonstrations, but the publie rejoicing will take place to-morrow

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.-Nearly 100 vet-

erans of the Vicksburg campaign met in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing a new army society to be known as the series of resolutions were adopted, demanding a pension law and favoring the payment of soldiers on a gold basis. Gov. Hovey was chosen president of the organization until the regular meeting in May

won by Ross.

Egan assisted him. On March II Egan replied that he regarded the letter as a threat and declined to pay anything, even if he could. Sir Charles Russell read Egan's draft of a letter written on the fly leaf of Pigott's letter. The phrasing of the first thirty-eight words was identical with the Times' version of Egans letter of June 18,

CATTLE COMBINE

FIVE CENTS

Stockraisers, Tired of Being in the Power of the Packers, Go into the Commission Business.

Headquarters to be at Chicago, With Branches at a Number of Western Cities.

The Combination a Strong One, and the Hope Expressed that the Grower May Now Get Justice.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 22.—Representatives of the stock raising industry from nearly every state and territory west of the Mis sissippi river and from Illinois and Kentucky practically completed a work of vital importance to cattlemen to-day. For a long time the cattlemen have thought they were losing through a combine by commis sion men and large packing houses which resulted in the sale of their cattle at ridicuously low prices. The scheme of forming a month or so ago a meeting was held for the purpose of taking the first steps preparatory to such action. To-day the work was practically finished and the meeting adjourned until March 4, when an election of officers of the new commission company will take place. It was decided to incorporate the company as the American Live Stock Commission company, with a capital stock of \$150,000 and headquarters at Kansas City and Chicago. The incorporators will be Samuel Lazarus, of Texas, A. Gregory, of Illinois, Nicholas D. Eaton and Thomas B. Buggy, of Kansas City. Articles of incorporation will be filed at Springfield, Illis., March 2. The idea of the promoters of this movement is to enable them to sell their stock at the highest prices and with the least expense possible, and with that end in view headquarters will be established at Kansas City and Chicago, with branches at Wichita, Kan., Fort Worth, Tex. and possibly Omaha, Neb., where stock will be received and sold on the commission plan. The new company will not confine its business to its members, but will receive stock from non-members and will do a general stock commission business on a large scale. paratory to such action. To-day the work

market. It is thought that as the move-ment becomes generally understood nearly every cattle raiser in the west will join the company and make it a gigantic combina-

DAYTON'S ASSASSINS.

terfering with the regular election officers will result in bringing out all the facts of the assassination.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Yesterday was generally observed as a oliday throughout the United States.

It is reported that Robert Garrett's health is so improved that he contemplates going in a few days to Mexico.

Cardinal Newman yesterday observed the 88th anniversary of his birth by cele-brating pontifical high mass. The cardi-nal's health has improved. There has been no war of citizens and halfbreeds in Rollette county, Dak. The entire matter of taxing the halfbreeds has been submitted to the government.

The Boston wool market has been rather tame the past week. Prices show no material change, but an easier feeling has been developed on ordinary grades of do-

The German training squadron which has been cruising along the Moorish and Spanish coasts has been suddenly ordered to Port Said. It is believed the fleet will be sent to East Africa. A riot occurred at Kilkenny, Ireland, last night, on the arrival of James Lawrence Carew, arrested in Scotland Tuesday. A mob attacked the police and were charged upon, several being killed.

It is stated in Brussels that Lord Lytton The coursing for the Waterloo cup, at Altcar, has been concluded. The dogs running in the final trial were Fullerton, Hersenel, Troughend and Danger Signal, coming in as named. The cup was divided.

The Dominion government has been advised of the sale by the American authorities at Sitka, Alaska, of three British schooners, the Onward, Caroline and Thornton, seized over two years ago for fishing in Bearing sea.

Morris and Joseph Rosenbaum, of Chicago, have brought suit against Charles W. Seefield, of St. Charles, George M. Brush, of Winona, and others, for the foreclosure of a mortgage for \$75,000 on the rolling mills at St. Charles, Minn.

The Chicago and All-American ball teams were gi en a hearty welcome yester-day in Rome. They play Saturday, Mon-day and Tuesday. Tuesday evening they start for Florence, thence to Paris. They return to the United States in April. Wilson Woodruff, secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad company under the reorganization of the company effected by Ives and Stayner, was arrested in Newark last night. It is understood he has been indicted with his principals.